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# CANADA AT WAR

No. 29

**OCTOBER**

**1943**



OCT 25 1943

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**The Cover:** Royal Canadian Navy ships in mine disposal operations that frustrated enemy attempts to bottle up Halifax harbor with mines.

*CANADA AT WAR is a factual, monthly reference booklet of basic information on Canadian war activities.*



# Postal Services in War

*"In the handling of military mails the Post Office Department co-operates in one of the most important phases of Canada's war effort—for the regular receipt of letters and parcels is vitally important in maintaining the morale of our fighting men."*

HON. W. P. MULOCK, *Postmaster-General.*



**A** DEPARTMENT of government that has been called on to provide tremendously increased services at home and abroad as a result of the war is the Post Office.

There has been a phenomenal expansion of normal postal business in addition to the vast volume of military mail, but the Post Office has undertaken as well much extra war work and many extra war services.

An indication of the increase in Post Office activities is given by the gross postal revenues for the last five years:

1938-39.....	\$42,896,178
1939-40.....	44,208,369
1940-41.....	48,143,409
1941-42.....	55,477,159
1942-43.....	59,175,137

Increased responsibilities of the department have been handled despite the loss of experienced personnel through enlistments and under the handicap of training new workers. Many of the new employees are girls.

## ***Fourfold Increase***

The use of air mail has increased fourfold. Over the main Trans-Canada Air Lines routes alone, excluding those which serve the nation's vast hinterland, approximately 511,000 air mail letters are being carried every day. Air mail weighing 317,427 pounds was carried in July, compared with 192,941 pounds in July, 1942, and 129,705 pounds the year before.



## NORMAL POSTAL SERVICE

BUSINESS MAIL

GOVERNMENT MAIL

SOCIAL MAIL

PARCEL POST

AIR MAIL

TRANS-ATLANTIC  
AIR MAIL

DEAD LETTER OFFICE

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK

## ADDITIONAL SERVICES SINCE THE WAR

### SERVICES IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE  
STAMPS—INCOME TAX FORMS

NATIONAL REGISTRATION  
REGISTRATION OF ENEMY ALIENS  
REGISTRATION OF WOMEN  
UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTRATION  
REGISTRATION for MILITARY SERVICE  
REGISTRATION OF NURSES

DISTRIBUTION OF RATION BOOKS  
GAS RATION FORMS

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS  
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

BOOK COLLECTION  
RUBBER SALVAGE

### MILITARY MAIL

FREE LETTERS TO CANADA  
FROM ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS

PARCEL POST—Special Low  
Rates to the Services Overseas

MAIL TO AND FROM THE  
ARMED FORCES IN CANADA

CANADIAN MAIL TO THE  
ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS

ORDINARY  
LETTERS

408,000  
AIRGRAPH  
LETTERS

AIRGRAPH

ARMED FORCES AIR LETTER

FREE MAIL TO  
PRISONERS OF WAR

PERSONAL POSTAL MESSAGES  
TO FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN  
ENEMY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

YOUR POST OFFICE



Trans-Atlantic air mail service over the northern route from Canada to the United Kingdom has proved its value, and its permanent establishment as a regular postal service awaits only peace.

The popularity of the airgraph services, which were inaugurated in 1941, is demonstrated by the number of airgraph messages being sent. More than 76,000 of them are flown weekly from Canada, and in a single week in July 88,000 were received in Canada from many lands overseas. Close to 340,000 were transmitted overseas in July, more than five times the number sent in July, 1942. Approximately 392,000 were received in July this year.

### ***Saves Space***

In these days of heavy demands on cargo space, airgraph is of great value, for, while an ordinary mail bag will hold 2,400 ordinary letters, it will carry 408,000 airgraph letters, which would require 213 mail bags and 639 cubic feet of cargo space as ordinary mail. One mail bag occupies three cubic feet.

Airgraph messages are written on a combined envelope-and-letter form obtainable at any

Post Office free of charge. After being prepaid at the proper rate of postage and mailed, they are carried by air to Toronto and photographed on a roll of microfilm, which is carried by plane to the United Kingdom. There photographic enlargements are made, placed in envelopes and forwarded. Each roll of microfilm weighing only  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ounces contains 1,600 airgraph messages or 6,800 airgraphs to the pound.

The service is now on a two-way basis so that members of the armed forces overseas may take advantage of it, and the postage fee is lower for them than for civilian correspondents.

The Post Office is Canada's leading agency in selling war savings stamps and certificates. More than 144,000,000 stamps, exceeding \$36,000,000 in value, have been sold and delivered to purchasers by the postal service, which also has distributed millions of dollars worth of war savings certificates.

### ***Rubber Collected***

Postal personnel in Ontario and Quebec collected more than 3,000,000 pounds of scrap rubber for the war effort.

The postal needs of those in uniform are being handled by



the Canadian Postal Corps, recruited largely from executives and postal personnel who are serving overseas and in Canada. The chief activity in Canada is the Base Post Office, which des-

patches the mail to the forces overseas.

The amount of mail sent overseas has increased greatly as the following indicates:

	LETTERS	PARCELS	POUNDS OF TOBACCO
1940.....	5,618,640	954,275	*
1941.....	11,415,200	1,428,520	2,506,606
1942.....	20,116,360	2,875,622	4,643,376

\* No separate record kept.

In addition to the airgraph service, the armed forces air letter was introduced last year as an economical and fast method of communicating by air with the fighting men on duty in any part of the world. An or-

dinary mail bag will carry 9,960 armed forces air letters compared with only 2,400 ordinary letters. In July 733,638 armed forces air letters were mailed, a large increase from the 147,028 mailed in July, 1942.

"We must advance with the same vigor and energy after the war that we are now using in the war itself.

"We must pursue better housing with the same effort and effectiveness that we are devoting now to price control. We must conceive and carry out social insurance with the same boldness and thoroughness with which we have raised the income tax for war purposes. We must have the same courage and faith in financing useful peacetime development as we have had to apply in financing the war. We must retain the confidence that we have gained in the war and shake off forever the frustration which fell upon us in the 1930's."

HON. J. L. ILSLEY, *Minister of Finance.*

# *The Fifth Victory Loan*



**O**NE means by which Canada has financed its great war expenditures has been by borrowing the savings of its citizens.

Canadians have lent their government \$4,375,000,000 in six loans since the war began. In October they are being asked for at least another \$1,200,000,000.

This is the seventh loan of the war and the fifth Victory loan. Although its objective is the largest set for any such loan, it is less than the amount subscribed in the fourth Victory loan. In that drive the objective was \$1,100,000,000, and the amount subscribed was \$1,308,985,500. This was the largest public bond issue in the history of the Dominion, both from the special names canvass for large investors, mostly business firms and corporations, and from the

general and payroll canvasses.

## *Large Increase*

The outstanding feature of the fourth Victory loan was the large increase in the number and amount of sales to individuals in the general and payroll canvasses. Combined sales amounted to \$529,641,800, representing 2,661,759 subscriptions, compared with \$374,828,200 and about 2,025,000 subscriptions in the third Victory loan.

The objective for the general and payroll canvass in the fifth Victory loan is \$525,000,000, while the special names canvass objective is \$675,000,000.

The fourth and third Victory loans did not involve the issue of any new bonds for maturing securities. Results of each of the six loans, two war loans and four Victory loans, follow:

Date of Issue	New Money	Conversion	Total	Number of Subscriptions
	—In Millions of Dollars—			

*War Loans:*

January, 1940..	200	50	250	178,363
September, 1940	300	25	325	150,890

*Victory Loans:*

June, 1941.....	730	106	837	968,259
February, 1942..	843	154	997	1,681,267
October, 1942...	991	...	991	2,032,154
May, 1943.....	1,309	...	1,309	2,669,111

The cost of war to Canadians in the three years and seven months to March 31, 1943, including investments and repayment of foreign debt totalled more than \$7,700,000,000, equal

to nearly five times Canada's war and demobilization expenditures for world war 1.

Following are Dominion government expenditures and revenues since 1939:

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	—Millions of Dollars—			(Estimated)	(Budget)
War Expenditures:					
Army.....	68	383	511	1,038	1,787
Navy.....	11	88	129	210	489
Air Force.....	33	176	371	617	1,129
Dept. of Munitions and Supply.....	...	80	253	679	166
War Services Dept..	...	2	3	9	12
Miscellaneous Depts.	6	23	73	171	307
U.K. financial assist- ance (budgetary)	...	....	....	1,000*	1,000**
TOTAL WAR.....	118	752	1,340	3,724	4,890
Other Govt. Expen- ditures.....	563	498	545	663	655
TOTAL EXPENDIT- URES.....	681	1,250	1,885	4,387	5,545
TOTAL REVENUES	562	872	1,489	2,249	2,527
Over-all deficit.....	119	378	396	2,138	3,018
Total revenue to total expenditure.	82%	70%	79%	51%	46%
U.K. financial assist- ance (non-budget- ary)*.....	104	361	1,053	....	....

\* Financial assistance in 1942-43 provided for in budget and included in war costs. In previous years assistance was provided outside the budget as it involved investment or debt redemption rather than expenditures.

\*\* Mutual Aid Bill to provide war supplies, equipment and food to the United Nations.



So far as possible Canada has met the costs of war by pay-as-you-go methods. Rates of personal income taxes have been raised to record high levels, and the number of persons paying have been increased from 250,000 in 1939 to more than 2,000,000 at present.

### *Pay as You Owe*

Minimum rate of tax on corporations is 40% of profits, and the rate on profits in excess of  $116\frac{2}{3}\%$  of "standard profits" is 100%, of which 20% is refundable after the war.

Beginning with the first payroll in April, income tax pay-

ments were placed on a pay-as-you-owe basis, and the lag between the period in which the liability was incurred and payment made was eliminated. Income tax payments now are deducted from pay envelopes or collected in quarterly instalments. In making the adjustment in payments, 50% of the tax liability on 1942 income, except large investment income, was wiped out.

A part of the income tax payments represents compulsory savings which will be refunded to the taxpayer after the war, with interest at 2% annually.

## NEW MONEY LENT IN CANADA'S SIX WAR LOANS



### WAR LOANS

January, 1940 . . \$200,000,000  
September, 1940. 300,000,000

### VICTORY LOANS

June, 1941 . . . 730,000,000  
February, 1942 . 843,000,000  
October, 1942 . 991,000,000  
May, 1943 . . .1,309,000,000  
October, 1943 .1,200,000,000  
(objective)

# Facts and Figures

## A Record of Canadian Achievement in War

### GROWTH OF STRENGTH OF THE ARMED FORCES

	SEPT. - 39	SEPT. - 40	SEPT. - 41	SEPT. - 42	SEPT. - 43
<b>NAVY</b>	1,700	10,000	24,000	40,000	67,000
<b>ARMY</b>	4,500	155,000	230,000	350,000	460,000
<b>AIR FORCE</b>	4,000	30,000	80,000	115,000	200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	10,200	195,000	334,000	505,000	727,000



## NAVY

*"For the four months which ended September 18 no merchant vessel was sunk by enemy action in the North Atlantic. The month of August was the lowest month we have ever had since the United States entered the war and was less than half the average of British and allied sinkings in the 15 months preceding the American entry into the war. In the first fortnight of September no allied ships were sunk by U-boat action in any part of the world. This is altogether unprecedented in the whole history of the U-boat struggle either in this war or the last."*

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

IN THIS WAR Canada has become a naval power third in strength among the United Nations.

As the Royal Canadian Navy was being built up all expansion

was patterned to its chief purpose, that of safeguarding the North Atlantic lifeline between this continent and the United Kingdom. Now that the emphasis of the United Nations'



sea warfare is shifting toward the offensive, the continuing expansion of the Canadian Navy is bringing it into the field of fighting ships heavier than those required by a largely anti-submarine force.

It will obtain a total of six destroyers from Great Britain this year, already four of which have been delivered; two six-inch-gun medium cruisers from the same source next year, and possibly aircraft-carrying vessels. The cruisers probably will be new ones and will be manned by Canadians and sailed as units of the Canadian Navy. Cruisers are considered necessary for a balanced navy.

During the last year 20 new fighting ships have been commissioned for the R.C.N., six of them destroyers.

Three Tribal class destroyers, among the best and fastest afloat, were built in England and are already in service. A fourth is being built in British yards, and four others are being built in Canada.

One of these, H.M.C.S. *Micmac*, was launched at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on September 18. It is the first destroyer and largest fighting ship to be built

in Canada. Immediately after it was launched the keel for the third Canadian-built Tribal was laid. The second, in the same yards, will be ready for launching shortly.

Eventually Canada will have a flotilla of eight Tribal class destroyers.

At the outbreak of war the Canadian Navy had only 15 ships. Its strength has since increased to more than 550 of all types, including destroyers, frigates, corvettes, auxiliary cruisers and minesweepers. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1943, 150 ships were added, and plans for this year called for the addition of 70 fighting ships, besides others not of the combat types. Moreover, Navy Minister Macdonald has stated:

"It is my hope that after the war Canada's Navy never will be reduced to its very insignificant status of pre-war days."

All convoy protection on the vital North Atlantic route is the responsibility of the Royal Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy, assisted by escort vessels of the United States Navy and the air forces of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. The

Canadian Navy's duties in this work have been expanded steadily until now it provides about half the protection of North Atlantic merchant shipping.

In the course of these duties late in September the R.C.N. suffered its heaviest single loss in this war. H.M.C.S. *St. Croix* was struck by torpedoes from an enemy U-boat and sunk.

Five officers and 76 men survived the sinking of the destroyer, but all but one of her complement of 147 lost their lives shortly afterwards when the British frigate *Itchen* was torpedoed after picking them up.

The *St. Croix* was one of the "four-stacker" destroyers acquired by Great Britain from the United States in September, 1940, in exchange for sites for air and naval bases on British territory in the Atlantic area. It is the first one lost of seven transferred at that time to the R.C.N.

This was the first sinking of a Canadian fighting ship to be announced by Naval Service headquarters since early in March. It brought to 13 the number of ships lost by the Canadian Navy since war began. Before the sink-

ing of the *St. Croix* the total casualties in men were 1,119 as follows:

Killed on active service.....	803
Other deaths.....	132
Wounded or injured.....	176
Prisoners of war.....	8
TOTAL.....	1,119

The sinking of the *St. Croix* brought to an abrupt end the "lull" in North Atlantic U-boat activity.

Canadian naval ships also have co-operated in the defence of the North Pacific coast and have been operating with success in the Mediterranean war theatre for many months.

In August throughout the world more U-boats were sunk than allied merchant ships.

The exacting duties of mine-sweepers were brought home to Canadians late in September when it was revealed that enemy submarines mined the approaches to Halifax harbor in early June in an arc intended to close the port to all shipping. Many high-explosive mines were laid in the first enemy mining operation in Canadian waters since the war began.



Minesweepers of the Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Navy cleared a channel 1,200 yards wide within one day to permit a convoy to sail, a feat which drew the congratulations of the British Admiralty. The channel was maintained while the entire mine-infested area was being cleared. No lives were lost as a result of the enemy action. The largest number of mines destroyed by any one ship of the minesweeping fleet was 18.

As Canada's Navy is expanding to fulfil its share in the United Nations' mounting sea offensive, sailors are being trained to take part in amphibious operations. About 500 Canadian seamen already are in service in commando landing craft—some of them took part in the landings in Sicily and Italy—and another 1,000 are being trained in this hazardous work. Almost half the strength

of the navy personnel is serving at sea.

Twenty-five Canadian midshipmen recently arrived at a British port to serve in battle-ships and cruisers of the Royal Navy. They were from the first class to graduate from the new Royal Canadian Naval College at Royal Roads, British Columbia, and were the first midshipmen to be sent over from Canada during this war. They will serve afloat before taking the courses necessary to qualify for the rank of sub-lieutenant. All of them, including four engineers, have chosen the Royal Canadian Navy as a career.

Since the beginning of war strength of the R.C.N. has grown from 1,700 to more than 70,000 at present.

*Operations of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service are described under "Women", page 32*



# ARMY

Present strength.....	more than	465,000
Pre-war strength.....	“ “	4,500



THE CHANGING PICTURE of the war has made possible a reorganization of the Canadian Army in Canada. As a result of the lessened threat of enemy action against this continent, the number of troops assigned to operational tasks in Canada is being reduced substantially, thus freeing substantial numbers of men for overseas service. It will permit the return to civilian life of those whose age or medical category makes them unsuitable for further military service.

In view of the intensified offensive against the enemy in Europe, the demand for reinforcements for overseas service continues. Recruiting efforts therefore are being intensified, and many of the troops affected by the reorganization in Canada are being reallocated as potential reinforcements and to fill up units from which men have been withdrawn and sent overseas.

The establishment for operational troops in North America will be reduced by about 20,000. Of this number, those who will be discharged are men unfit for operational service. They will be able to resume civilian occupations and thus improve the manpower situation for essential civilian activities. As every man suitable for operational duties is being retained, the result will be fewer and stronger units composed of more fit personnel.

Operational troops in Canada are employed principally in connection with the defence of the Atlantic and Pacific Coastal areas. In the army's efforts to economize in manpower in Canada it is studying now the possibility of further reduction in the number of soldiers in coast and anti-aircraft defences and in the number of troops which services these defence units.



The main features of the reorganization, which was announced in September, include:

1. Downward adjustments in local defences at strategic points, having regard to their relative importance and vulnerability.

2. The Seventh and Eighth Divisions on duty in Canada will be disbanded as divisions, and the Sixth Division will be partly disbanded. A composite formation of three brigade groups will be retained, each capable of operating independently. These troops will be administered and trained under a modified divisional headquarters. All the units of the divisions will not be disbanded, for the necessary number will be retained to form the three brigade groups and to continue necessary coast defence activities and other operational duties. The disbandment will affect 15 infantry units (including six recently disbanded) three artillery units, four engineer units and the three medical units.

(The Seventh and Eighth Divisions were formed in 1942 to serve as components of a mobile reserve for defence purposes on either coast of Canada at a time when the threat of attack seemed real. Many of their troops were men called up under the National Resources Mobilization Act. They supplied the troops for the Canadian contingent which operated with United States forces in the occupation of the Aleutian Island of Kiska in August).

3. There will be organized in Eastern Canada a training brigade group which will have a cadre of officers, non-commissioned officers and an administrative staff. The rank and file will consist mainly of reinforcements who have completed the regular basic and advanced training and who as part of their preparation for overseas will go to

the brigade group for an additional and more advanced phase of training.

The effects of the reorganization in terms of personnel will be that:

1. All personnel of age and medical category suitable for potential reinforcements will be absorbed into other units and establishments.

2. General service men who are below the standards necessary for operational duties will be absorbed so far as possible in less active posts in Canada for which their physical condition suits them.

3. All personnel unsuitable for operational duties and who are not required for less active army posts in Canada will be discharged to resume civilian occupations and thus improve the manpower situation for essential civilian activities.

Changes in policy announced previously already had emphasized that the army has passed its expansion stage. Fulfilment of these changes entailed a reduction of the number of officers trained in Canada, the training of some officers in England, and the introduction of the link training plan whereby the number of training centres is reduced, and the flow of reinforcement personnel is handled more efficiently by smaller staffs. Fit non-combatant personnel released as a result from administrative and instructional jobs will join reinforcement units, and men who

are not of combatant soldier standards will be discharged.

The Canadian Army Overseas is made up of two corps, comprising three infantry divisions, and two armored divisions. Besides these there are large numbers of ancillary or corps troops. Corps troops are concerned with communications, repairs to equipment, transport of supplies, medical and hospital services and many other functions. The Canadian Army has more than 170 such units.

As the first contingent of the army landed in Britain on December 17, 1939, many of the men have been overseas for nearly four years. Some of those who have been away from Canada the longest have been engaged in some of the heaviest fighting of the war, for the Canadian First Division formed a part of General Montgomery's famed British Eighth Army in the conquest of Sicily and in the invasion of Italy. Canadian casualties reported in the Sicilian campaign were:

	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS	WOUNDED	MISSING	TOTAL
Officers.....	38	131	7	176
Other ranks...	440	1,720	115	2,275
	<hr/> 478	<hr/> 1,851	<hr/> 122	<hr/> 2,451

Canadians won 52 awards for gallantry and distinguished conduct in the Sicilian campaign. Among them was Major-General Guy Simonds, commander of the First Division, who was one of

the 10 to be awarded the Distinguished Service Order. The decorations won in operations by members of the Canadian Army in this war now totals 244 as follows:

	SICILY	DIEPPE	OTHERS	TOTALS
Victoria Cross.....	0	1	0	1
Distinguished Service Order.....	10	13	0	23
Military Cross.....	16	18	2	37
Distinguished Conduct Medal.....	3	13	0	16
Military Medal.....	23	49	2	74
Mention in Despatches	0	93	1	94
TOTALS.....	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 187	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 244

In addition, two members of the army have won the George Cross; four, the George Medal, and 67 have been commended for brave conduct while not in action.



The Sicilian operation had been the fulfilment of a war-long dream of Canadian troops, for, apart from their action at Hong Kong, Dieppe and Spitzbergen, their chief role during four years had been to train for action and to stand guard in Britain. Those were the duties assigned to them by high strategy, but always, as now, they were ready and eager to join battle wherever required.

On the eve of the landing on the Italian mainland General

Simonds said the courage, skill and endurance of the troops he commanded were unsurpassed by any in the world. He added:

"We have taken the measure of our enemies and, though there may be bitter fighting ahead with its inevitable losses, we shall not look back until those enemies are finally defeated."

★

*The operations of the Canadian Women's Army Corps are described under "Women," page 32.*

★

*Citation on the award of posthumous Mention in Despatches to Private Gerard Cloutier, 25, Montreal, Canadian Infantry Corps (announced September 16, 1943):*

"Private Cloutier, who was an officer's batman, showed extreme courage and heroism during the action of Dieppe August 19, 1942. When communications between his company commander and battalion headquarters were interrupted he volunteered to cross the open beach to battalion headquarters and there obtain the necessary orders for his company, a task which he carried out successfully under extremely dangerous conditions. Throughout the action he exposed himself continually in carrying messages and in giving first aid to the wounded. When a concentrated machine gun barrage was directed at his group he flung himself across the body of his wounded company commander and was there killed. His last words were: 'It's all right, sir. They got me, but you can do more for the remainder than I could.'"

# AIR FORCE

Present strength.....	more than	200,000
Pre-war strength.....	“ “	4,000



AS THE BATTLE OF ITALY extends, Canadian fliers are in the forefront of the aerial fighting.

The first Royal Canadian Air Force squadron to operate from the European mainland in this war was the City of Windsor fighter squadron, whose Spitfires early in September were penetrating deep into German-occupied Italy from their newly acquired base on an Italian airdrome.

It was this same squadron which in the early days of the invasion of Sicily transferred its base from Malta to a captured enemy airdrome on that island to support the forward elements of the allied forces. Its ground crews had been prepared by commando training, and its pilots seasoned by months of hard service with the Western Desert air force.

There are 32 Canadian squadrons overseas, but for every Canadian in those squadrons there are 11 other R.C.A.F. air crew personnel with the Royal Air Force. Eventually

there will be 38 such all-Canadian overseas squadrons. More than 25% of the flying strength of the R.A.F. is made up of R.C.A.F. air crew serving with squadrons of the R.A.F., and the percentage is increasing rapidly.

Pilots of the R.C.A.F. bomber group used the giant four-motored Lancaster bombers in operations in August for the first time. Organized at the beginning of 1943, the group has been in every big European raid since. The entire group participated in the August 23 assault on Berlin.

Bomber group squadrons, whose planes include Halifaxes, Wellingtons and Lancasters, joined in the September raids on Berlin, Mannheim, Ludwigs-haven, Munich, Hanover and the French frontier town of Modane, entrance to the Mont Cenis tunnel, most direct route from Southern France to the valley of the Po.

R.C.A.F. Spitfire squadrons escorted R.A.F. Mitchells, Bos-

tons and Venturas, United States Army Air Force Marauders and Fortresses and Royal Dutch Naval Air Service Mitchells on many bombing raids over the continent. In addition the Canadian fighter squadrons flew a great many sorties in support of a full-scale amphibious operation in the English channel.

R.C.A.F. Mosquitoes conducted numerous intruder attacks, and R.C.A.F. Mustangs were on several offensive patrols. Halifaxes and Wellingtons of the bomber group laid mines, and coastal command Sunderlands of the R.C.A.F. were on many offensive patrols against enemy shipping and submarines.

These were among the overseas operations of Canadian fliers. Recently the R.C.A.F. assumed responsibility for patrolling the west half of the North Atlantic and sometimes all the way across. Thus it shares credit for the fact that no ship was sunk in the North Atlantic during the four months ended Sept. 18.

In September new "very long range" four-motored Liberator bombers operating on anti-submarine patrols from a base on the Canadian east coast made six separate attacks against submarines of a German "wolf-

pack." It was during a two-day running battle in mid-Atlantic. One plane was damaged by gunfire and flak, and one navigator was wounded slightly.

There were three attacks each day by the Liberators as they guarded the convoy through the U-boats. All six of the attacked submarines remained on the surface, and most of them exchanged anti-aircraft fire for the bombers' depth charges and machine-gun fire.

The eastern air command also is charged with the air protection of Canada's Atlantic shores, as the western air command is responsible on the west coast. Canadian fliers, too, have been active with United States squadrons in the North Pacific battle area for many months. The projected average strength of the R.C.A.F.'s home war establishment during the year ending March 31, 1944, is 35,000.

The extent of Canada's participation in air warfare is reflected in the number of decorations awarded to members of the R.C.A.F. In August alone these totalled 69 overseas and seven in Canada, and to August 31 decorations and commendations numbered 1,120 as follows:



George Cross.....	1	Killed in action overseas,	
George Medal.....	8	losses in training accidents,	
Distinguished Service Order..	8	deaths from sickness and	
Distinguished Flying Cross..	426	accidents on the ground..	5,629
Bar to Distinguished Flying		Missing.....	2,312
Cross.....	21	Prisoners of war or interned	
Distinguished Flying Medal..	228	in neutral countries.....	888
Air Force Cross.....	65		
Air Force Medal.....	30		
British Empire Medal.....	54	TOTAL.....	8,829
United States Distinguished			
Flying Cross.....	3		
United States Army Air Medal	10		
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal	2		
Mentioned in Despatches....	163		
Commendation.....	49		
Military Cross.....	1		
Commander of the Order of			
the British Empire.....	5		
Officer of the Order of the			
British Empire.....	15		
Member of the Order of the			
British Empire.....	25		
Companion of the Bath.....	2		
Associate of the Royal Red			
Cross.....	2		
Czechoslovakian Military			
Cross.....	1		
Czechoslovakian Medal for			
Valor.....	1		
TOTAL.....	1,120		

R.C.A.F. casualties from the beginning of the war to September 3 totalled 8,829 as follows:

Increased strength, responsibilities and operations this year have resulted in heavier cash requirements for the R.C.A.F. Canada has undertaken to bear the entire cost of pay, allowances, maintenance and equipment of all R.C.A.F. squadrons operating overseas and the pay, allowances and maintenance of all R.C.A.F. personnel in the R.A.F.

Estimated cash requirements of the R.C.A.F. for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1944, compared with probable expenditures for the last fiscal year:

	1943-44	1942-43	INCREASES
British Commonwealth			
Air Training Plan....	\$445,335,845	\$410,825,000	\$34,510,845
Western Hemisphere			
operations.....	300,834,882	172,050,238	128,784,644
Overseas war establish-			
ment.....	383,250,687	20,244,600	363,006,087
TOTAL.....	\$1,129,421,414	\$603,119,838	\$526,301,576



# BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN



ONE OF THE BIGGEST JOBS of the Royal Canadian Air Force is to administer the vast British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Young men from all the United Nations—an ever-growing proportion of air crew required to man the planes on all the fighting fronts—are trained for air combat in its schools.

More than 50,000 air crew trained under the plan would be more than enough to man 15,000 combat planes. More than 60% of the graduates are Canadians.

Joint enterprise of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and United Kingdom governments, the plan is based on a proposal made on September 26, 1939, to set up a common air training system. The proposal was accepted in principle by the Canadian government on Sep-

tember 28. The first agreement was signed on December 17, 1939, the same day the first contingent of the Canadian Army landed in Britain. Immediately the project of building airfields and training instructors began.

All the schools of the plan were to be in operation during 1942. On December 15, 1941, two days before the second birthday of the B.C.A.T.P., the final school was opened. There are now 154 schools, twice the number originally projected.

Although the final stages of training of many classes of air crew cannot be completed on this side of the Atlantic, the larger part of the training is done in Canada, as the following table shows:

	Percentage of air crew who complete training in Canada	Percentage of training in Canada by those who complete training in U.K.
Bombing navigators..	94	77
General navigators...	..	74
Wireless navigators..	19	81
Air bombers.....	..	73
Wireless air gunners..	86	76
Air gunners.....	..	58
Pilots.....	..	76

Under the original agreement Canada was to pay more than \$600,000,000 of the total \$900,000,000. This original agreement was intended to continue until March, 1943, but a new agreement was signed on June 5, 1942. It became effective July 1, 1942, and operates to March 31, 1945. Under the new agreement the plan is considerably enlarged. It will cost \$1,500,000,000, 50% of which will be paid by Canada. The United Kingdom pays the remaining 50%, less deductions

representing payments by New Zealand and Australia for the cost of training air crew.

Current monthly expenses of the plan are approximately \$40,000,000. The average miles flown each day, 2,006,626, is a distance equal to 80 times around the earth at the equator. More than 10,000 training aircraft are in use by the B.C.A.T.P.

*Operations of the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division) are described under "Women," page 32.*



*Citation on the award of the Distinguished Service Order to Wing Commander Lloyd V. Chadburn, D.F.C., of Aurora, Ontario, commander of an R.C.A.F. fighter squadron overseas:*

"Wing Commander Chadburn has led formations on very many sorties during which 16 enemy aircraft have been destroyed, six of them by this officer. In addition, three E-boats have been successfully attacked. Wing Commander Chadburn has displayed exceptional leadership and great skill, while his fine fighting spirit has set a most inspiring example."



# MUNITIONS



## SEPTEMBER 18, 1943, CANADA'S BIGGEST SHIPBUILDING DAY - 12 SHIPS LAUNCHED



1 TRIBAL CLASS DESTROYER



2 FRIGATES



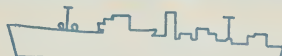
1 MINESWEEPER



1 CORVETTE



1 NAVAL TANKER



2 10,000-TON MERCHANT SHIPS



1 FAIRMILE PATROL BOAT



3 TUGS



IN THE FOUR WAR years since September, 1939, Canada has undergone an industrial transformation which under normal conditions could not have taken place in less than 25 years. More than \$800,000,000 has been spent on hundreds of new plants and thousands of new machines. Some peacetime industries have expanded to two, five and even ten times their former size.

Beginning in June, 1940, when

Canada was called on to replace equipment that Great Britain had to abandon on the beaches of Dunkirk, the history of Canada's industrial war effort is divided in four periods:

1940—Planning and organization.

1941—Construction and expansion of facilities; beginning of production drive.

1942—Bringing virtually all stores into production and increasing output constantly.

1943—Peak production; revisions made necessary by the changing pattern of the war.

The number of persons employed directly or indirectly in war work is an indication of the steady increase in Canadian war production:

At Sept. 1, 1940.....	300,000
At Sept. 1, 1941.....	550,000
At Sept. 1, 1942.....	940,000
At Sept. 1, 1943 (estimated).....	1,100,000

The allotment to industries of every \$100 invested in the construction of new plants and equipment in Canada has been as follows:

Raw materials.....	\$20.00
Chemicals and explosives..	18.00
Guns.....	17.50
Ammunition.....	15.00
Aircraft.....	10.00
Housing.....	8.50
Shipbuilding and repairs...	4.50
Automotive.....	4.00
Signals and instruments...	1.50
Machine tools and gauges..	1.00

**Shipbuilding.**—Within four years Canada has become a great shipbuilding nation. When the 200th Canadian 10,000-ton cargo ship was launched in August, there had been built within two years a fleet of freighters equal to 10% of the total merchant tonnage of Great Britain at the beginning of the war. Besides merchant vessels Canada has built frigates, corvettes, minesweepers and patrol vessels, and on September 18 the hull of the

first Canadian-built destroyer was launched. Within 10 minutes the keel for another Tribal class destroyer had taken its place as work continued on a third sister ship to be launched shortly. On the same day, the biggest in Canada's shipbuilding history, 11 other ships were launched. They were two frigates, a corvette, a minesweeper, a naval tanker, two 10,000-ton merchant ships, a Fairmile patrol boat and three tugs. In 23 major shipyards, 65 smaller boatyards and in the large component industry, which supplies their requirements, there are employed about 100,000 persons. Over-all commitments for shipbuilding in Canada total \$1,000,000,000, of which about half is for cargo ship construction, more than \$15,000,000 for small boats, \$15,000,000 for ship repair and overhaul, and the balance for escort and fighting ships.

**Aircraft.**—Canada now has achieved production of combat planes such as the Lancaster, Mosquito and Curtiss Helldiver, and production figures will increase steadily. For the first time some of these made-in-Canada first-line combat planes are being flown across the At-

# MUNITIONS

## PRODUCTION RECORD



	Weekly	To Sept. 9, 1943	To Dec. 31, 1943 (projected)
All munitions.....	\$55,000,000	\$5,000,000,000	.....
Ships (escort, cargo, patrol)	6 or more	620	750
Aircraft.....	80	9,000	10,000
Motor vehicles.....	4,000	510,000	600,000
Armored fighting vehicles (including tanks).....	450	27,500	35,000
Guns (barrels or mountings)	1,200	61,000	100,000
	(1,000 guns and barrels and 200 mountings)		
Heavy ammunition (com- plete rounds, filled).....	525,000	42,000,000	60,000,000
Small arms (rifles, machine guns, etc.).....	13,000	750,000	1,000,000
Small arms ammunition...	25,000,000	2,500,000,000	3,000,000,000
	rounds	rounds	rounds
Chemicals and explosives..	10,000	900,000	1,000,000
	tons	tons	tons
Instruments and signals equipment.....	\$4,300,000	\$240,000,000	\$300,000,000
Total expenditure on war production and construc- tion under Department of Munitions and Supply contracts only.....		\$6,500,000,000	
For the four war years:			
To Sept. 1, 1940..	\$ 255,000,000		
To Sept. 1, 1941..	871,000,000		
To Sept. 1, 1942..	1,957,000,000		
To Sept. 1, 1943..	3,094,000,000		
War goods purchased abroad		\$250,000,000	
New factories, machinery and land sites.....		720,000,000	
Defence projects such as airports.....		515,000,000	
Housing for war workers...		65,000,000	
Value of munitions and other war materials ex- ported in World War I..		1,002,672,413	



lantic. The nine types of aircraft being produced include four trainers, four service planes and one transport. The Canadian aircraft industry and plants in component manufacture now employ more than 100,000 workers, more than 25% of whom are women. There is a back-log of orders amounting to \$1,000,000,000. Special plants located strategically across Canada recondition and replace into service 200 planes and 800 engines every month.

**Military Vehicles.** — More than 100 different types are being produced, including ambulances, transports of all kinds, special service lorries, artillery tractors, water purifiers, wireless trucks and refuelling tenders. The production rate is \$400,000,000 worth a year. Canadian-built military vehicles are in action in all war theatres, and their performance has earned them high praise. Canada also has a major role in the production of fighting vehicles, such as universal carriers, scout cars, armored cars and reconnaissance cars, as well as tanks and self-propelled artillery. Canada has abandoned manufacture of the Valentine tank and the Ram

M-3 cruiser tank in favor of the M-4 tank, a type now standard for the United States, British and Canadian armies.

Canadian-made vehicles carried the main weight of the Canadian advance in Italy and a large proportion of the entire Eighth Army as well. They plowed ruggedly through as rough conditions as could be encountered in South Italy. Similar vehicles had carried a large part of the Eighth Army across the desert in North Africa. Apart from a large number of trucks, British forces in the Eighth Army also are armed with Canadian Artillery.

**Guns and Small Arms.** — Recently Canada's largest ordnance manufacturer delivered its 100,000th Bren gun and prepared to go into the production of a 9-mm. Browning pistol, as well as barrels for a .303-inch Vickers machine gun and 20-mm. anti-aircraft cannon. The same plant also has delivered more than 50,000 anti-tank rifles and 33,000 aircraft machine guns. Thirty-five thousand army rifles are being produced each month, and this rate is being increased to 40,000. The production of Sten guns is 6,000 a month.

Other types being produced in various Canadian arsenals are Vickers .5-inch machine guns, 2-inch bomb throwers, 2-inch and 3-inch trench mortars and .22 training rifles. Types of land guns built in Canada are the famed 25-pounder artillery field piece, the Bofors and 3.7-inch anti-aircraft guns and the 6-pounder tank and anti-tank gun. All these are manufactured complete with mobile mountings, spare barrels and spare parts. Canadian plants also are producing another type of army gun carriage and two other types of gun barrels and are tooling up

to produce a 20-mm. army universal gun mount. Naval mountings built in Canada are twins and singles for Oerlikon guns, quadruples for 2-pounder pom-pom guns, twins for Vickers naval machine guns, singles and two types of twins for 4-inch guns, mounts for another type of naval anti-aircraft gun and mountings for Lewis machine guns. The balance of the order for 12-pounder gun mountings is now being completed. Naval guns produced are the 2-pounder pom-pom and two types of 4-inch guns.

### Ammunition and Explosives.—

Canada manufactures ammunition of many types, ranging from 9-mm. Sten ammunition weighing a couple of ounces to heavy howitzer shells which weigh more than 300 pounds. The production includes bombs, depth charges, anti-tank mines, grenades and shell components such as cartridge cases, fuses, gaines and primers. Scores of components for naval torpedoes are also being produced. To fill the shells, bombs, depth charges, to fire the bullets and to propel the ammunition Canada turns out a wide range of explosives and a wider range of

**\$600**

for every man, woman and child in Canada has been spent on war construction and production in the four war years, Sept. 10, 1939, to Sept. 9, 1943:

Completed munitions. . . .	\$455
New factories, machinery and land sites. . . . .	65
Defence projects such as airports . . . . .	50
War goods purchased abroad . . . . .	25
Wartime housing . . . . .	5

chemical intermediates and constituents. More than 50,000 persons are engaged in this industry, nearly half of them on ammunition filling alone. More than 70 types of military pyrotechnics are being made. Canada is increasing its production toward unlimited goals of the secret and most powerful explosive developed anywhere during the present war.

**Communications Material.**—Canada has become a major source of United Nations supply in the field of instruments and communications equipment. It is responsible for seven major developments in the field of signals material, including a “walkie-talkie” and a field radio station with a range of more than 100 miles. Canadian electrical factories are turning out every type of communications material

which is needed for ships, planes and military vehicles.

**Medical Supplies.**—The largest single order for medical supplies placed by the Department of Munitions and Supply and announced in September is for 26,000,000,000 units of penicillin for the armed forces of Canada. This is a new bacteria-killing drug which is regarded as ideal for treating war wounds. Plants and equipment for its production in Canada are to be financed by the Government. The appropriation will cover the cost of building the new industry and of the initial 26,000,000,000 units produced. The industry is scheduled to come into operation by February, 1944, and to achieve an average weekly production of 500,000,000 units by mid-April.





# MANPOWER

RESPONSIBILITY for mobilizing and allocating all manpower in Canada rests with National Selective Service under the Department of Labor.

The need of preventing avoidable labor turnover in industries highly important to the war effort was emphasized in September when further control of employment in these industries was authorized.

Written permission of a Selective Service officer now is required before employers in "A" and "B" labor priorities may release male employees and before male employees in the same industries may give notice of separation to their employers.

"A" and "B" are the two highest priorities and include all war industries and essential civilian services, including the delivery of fuel in cities, food processing and meat packing plants and many other services. Many thousands of firms are affected.

Selective Service officers may permit a change of employment in cases where obvious hardship or unfairness would result from a refusal to grant permission.

The new control does not constitute any interference with men joining the armed forces voluntarily nor with men required to report for medical examination or military training under mobilization regulations.

With more men urgently needed by the armed forces, the three services have planned a co-operative recruiting program designed to assure more effective use of all fit Canadian manpower who now are in or who in future may join any of these services. The program places top emphasis on air crew, followed by overseas army service. An equitable exchange of men will be made between the army and air force at recruiting centres, and transfers on a controlled and voluntary basis will be made between the army and air force overseas.

Labor priorities, in which every employer or establishment is classified as having very high, high, low or no labor priority, give the more than 200 National Selective Service offices a yardstick by which to gauge the importance of labor requirements.

The industrial mobilization survey plan facilitates the orderly withdrawal of replaceable

workers from essential industries into the armed services and provides for their replacement with the least possible disturbance to production.

The minister of labor is empowered to order employers in specified industries to discontinue employing men aged 16 to 40 inclusive, whether married or single and whether liable to the military call-up or not, after a specified date unless a special permit is obtained.

Six orders have been issued so far, covering dozens of groups of employments. The employees affected must register at the nearest Employment and Selective Service office.

Of more than 47,500 men registered under compulsory transfer orders up to August 24,

- 9,275 were transferred to more essential employment;
- 7,087 were granted permits to return indefinitely to their previous employment;
- 23,236 were being investigated further with a view to their transfer to more essential work;
- 7,911 were returned soldiers or men with dependents and not regarded as subject to transfer.

These transfers were apart from ex-coal miners returned to the mines under separate orders.

The task of moving men up to occupations of high priority will progress further as rapidly as possible, for the number of vacancies in high priority jobs is still substantial.

Non-compliance with a direction to transfer to higher priority industry, including farm labor, will make a man liable for service in an alternative work camp on somewhat the same basis as a conscientious objector.

To counteract further the labor shortage in high priority industries, National Selective Service has been surveying high labor priority plants to increase the employment of women and has been trying to increase half-day work by housewives.

The machinery of National Selective Service itself has been overhauled by strengthening and broadening its administrative functions and undertaking increased decentralization.

To provide manpower for fuel-wood cutting, Selective Service officers are given authority for compulsory direction for employment in this work of men between 16 and 65. This applies also to employment in fishing and fish-processing.

Canada is experiencing a shortage of fuel wood so serious that it assumes the form of a national emergency.

Teachers employed in schools, colleges and universities are to be retained in their professions.

Any person between 16 and 65 years of age must register for work with the local office of National Selective Service if not gainfully occupied for seven consecutive days (full-time students, housewives and clergy are not included). Men of military call-up age applying for permits to obtain employment must furnish proof that they have not contravened mobilization regulations.

National Selective Service is also responsible for the call-up of men for compulsory military training and service in the armed forces in Canada and its territorial waters. By order-in-council authority may be given to despatch such men to areas outside of Canada.

Under mobilization regulations men, single or childless widowers at July 15, 1940, from the ages of 18 to 45 inclusive,

and medically fit, are liable for military service. So far only men born between 1902 and 1925 inclusive (who have reached the age of 18½) are being called. Married men between the ages of 18½ and 30 inclusive also are subject to call.

Postponement of military service usually is granted to men engaged in essential industries. As of June 1, 1943, approximately 100,000 postponements were in effect, and it is estimated that about two-thirds of these were in agriculture and one-third in industry.

On the declaration on May 17 that a state of national emergency exists in regard to the production of coal in Canada, new Selective Service regulations prevent coal miners being accepted as volunteers for the armed forces, and workers in coal mines are granted automatic postponement of military training under the National Resources Mobilization Act until February 1, 1944. Coal miners are granted leave from the armed services in Canada if they are willing to return to the mines. All ex-coal miners are requested to return to coal mining regardless of their present

occupations.

Likewise coal delivery men in cities of 50,000 population or more are not required to report for military training until February 1 and will not be accepted on application for voluntary enlistment in the armed forces unless a Selective Service officer gives written permission.

Competent university and college students liable for military training are granted deferments for one academic session only unless they are enrolled in courses

defined as essential to the national interest or contributing to the prosecution of the war. Then they are permitted to stay.

Incompetent students are not allowed to enter university and may not remain if they are already entered.

Thus encouragement is given to young men to start their educational courses; and continuation of courses essential to the war effort and of candidates for the ministry of recognized religious denominations is not interfered with.



## WOMEN

HUNDREDS OF WOMEN registered throughout Canada during September with organized voluntary service centres to perform war tasks at home. They registered to work part time for the Dominion civil service in Ottawa to relieve the need for additional stenographers, typists and clerks.

Enlistment in the armed forces brought the total enlistment of women to more than 34,440. About 63,000 more are needed.

The Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service, the youngest

women's service organized to release men for more active duties, was established in June, 1942. By September 24, 1943, 3,981 were attested. By March, 1944, the service hopes to have a strength of 5,500. There is urgent need for cooks, laundresses, mess stewards, supply assistants and sick berth attendants to take over shore jobs and release sailors for manning ships.

A new W.R.C.N.S. barracks to house officers and ratings is to open soon at Sydney, Nova Scotia, so that W.R.C.N.S.



members may take over shore duties there now performed by men.

Lieutenant-Commander Adelaide Helen Grant Sinclair of Toronto succeeded Captain Dorothy Isherwood of the British "Wrens" as director of the W.R.C.N.S. during September.

The Canadian Women's Army Corps was established in August, 1941, and commenced training on September 1, 1941. More than 13,500 had enlisted by September, 1943.

The Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) was established in July, 1941, and had enlisted more than 14,300 by September 15, 1943.

Canadian women in nursing services uniforms totalled more than 2,620 by the end of September, with more than 1,856 in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, 203 in the Royal Canadian Navy nursing service, and 313 nurses in the R.C.A.F. There are also about 250 Canadian nurses serving with the South African military nursing service.

The first women of the allied forces to reach Sicily after the invasion of the island on July 10

were a group of Canadian nursing sisters who since have been attending the Canadian wounded behind the front lines in Sicily and Italy.

There are 42 women doctors in the armed services, four in the navy, 24 in the army and 14 in the R.C.A.F.

Inaugurated in July, 1940, the war emergency training program of the federal Department of Labor had enrolled 38,684 women by August 31, 1943, and more than 29,500 had completed training.

During August 1,399 persons



## CANADIAN WOMANPOWER

Women over 14 years of age in Canada	4,240,000
Women gainfully occupied (at Jan. 30, 1943).....	1,152,000
Engaged directly or indirectly in war industry.....	255,000
Engaged in other work (at Jan. 30, 1943).....	936,000
Farm women (at Jan. 30, 1943).....	830,000
Women students (at Jan. 30, 1943)...	309,000
Other women, including non-farm housewives (at Jan. 30, 1943).....	1,629,000
Considered unemployable.....	300,000
Enlisted in the services (Sept., 1943)...	More than 34,443
W.R.C.N.S.....	" " 3,981
C.W.A.C.....	" " 13,500
R.C.A.F. (W.D.).....	" " 14,300
Nursing services.....	" " 2,620
Female doctors in the armed services	42

enrolled for full-time training in the 108 industrial training centres operating, and 467 of these were women.

On August 31 there were in training: 838 women in full-time, and 55 women in part-time industrial training centre classes; 1,304 women in full-time and 14 women in part-time plant school classes.

Industry itself commenced giving training under the government program April 1, 1942, and by the end of August 110 had been approved.

Volunteer work of Canadian women has been given support by the Department of National War Services through its women's voluntary services division by means of the establishment of women's voluntary services centres in Canadian cities and towns. These centres recruit and place volunteers and thereby ensure to national and local organizations a source of volunteers to carry forward their increasing activities.

As a result of National Volunteer Week, held in September, Canadians obtained a fuller un-

derstanding of the volunteer work done through voluntary organizations. Hundreds of new volunteers registered with women's voluntary services.

The block plan of contacting householders in cities to obtain their assistance in voluntary projects has proved successful. It now forms the organizational and communication background for most central offices of W.V.S. centres.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has asked that seven centres located across the country conduct a survey on the results obtained from Canadian Victory gardens in 1943. Through the use of the block plan this information will be obtained from Victory gardeners.

Since the Dominion-provincial equal-cost agreement for war-time day care of children was drafted in July, 1942, three provinces have signed. The two most industrialized provinces, Ontario and Quebec, signed shortly after

the agreement was made, and Alberta signed in September, 1943.

Twenty-one day nurseries have been approved, and 19 are in operation—13 in Ontario and six in Quebec. Twenty-one school projects in Ontario also have been approved whereby school-age children of war-working mothers may obtain a hot meal at noon and supervised care before and after school hours. Sixteen are in operation, and five will open soon.

In order to utilize to the fullest capacity their home nursing and first aid training facilities, the St. John Ambulance Association and the Canadian Red Cross Society formed a joint board in September to co-ordinate these services. The minister of national war services initiated the step to avoid overlapping and duplication of effort and approved the agreement.



# MUTUAL AID

*"Canada's contribution to the weapons of victory has been a large one. Our production has not been restricted to the needs of Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen. We have produced to the limit of our capacity to supply the fighting men of other allied nations, and we have taken steps to make sure that the arms and munitions are sent where they are most needed. That is what we mean by mutual aid."*

—PRIME MINISTER KING.



CANADA'S United Nations Mutual Aid Act, passed in May 1943, provides for the distribution of Canadian war equipment, raw materials and foodstuffs to the United Nations during the present fiscal year to the value of \$1,000,000,000 on the basis of "strategic need." It sets up the Canadian Mutual Aid Board, composed of five cabinet ministers, which decides where the war supplies are to be sent.

If practicable and desirable, the board may arrange for Canada to receive reciprocal aid in the form of services or supplies, but it may transfer the war supplies to other United Nations without any restriction or reserve except for the following exceptions:

1. Title to ships remains with Canada, and the ships are chartered on a bare boat basis to the United Nation to which possession is transferred for war purposes.

2. The board may require aircraft to be returned to Canada, with an appropriate allowance for wastage, in exchange for aircraft supplied under the act.

3. The board may require automotive equipment, when not required for military operations by the nation to which it has been supplied, to be made available to another nation or to an international organization for relief and rehabilitation purposes, with an appropriate allowance for wastage.

4. The board may request the transfer of vessels, aircraft, ordnance or military equipment to Canadian forces serving abroad after the cessation of active hostilities, with an appropriate allowance for wastage.

5. On the cessation of hostilities in any major theatre of war, any war supplies which already have been transferred and which are still in Canada will revert to Canadian ownership, except those supplies destined for a theatre of war in which hostilities have not ceased or supplies made available for relief purposes or such other supplies as the board may specify. The board also may re-acquire supplies which are in ocean transit to a theatre of war in which hostilities have ceased.

War supplies transferred to a United Nation are not to be sold by it to another government



or to persons in other countries except in special circumstances and with the board's consent.

An agreement with each nation to which war supplies are transferred defines the terms and conditions under which they are made available.

A maple leaf and the name "Canada" in English, Chinese and Russian, indicate the origin of the supplies. Only 30% of Canada's \$55,000,000 weekly munitions production is delivered directly to the Canadian armed forces at home and abroad. The remainder goes to the United Kingdom, the United States, Russia, India, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific—to all United Nations fighting fronts.

Among the duties of the board's director of administration are to take the necessary steps to determine that the war supplies requested are essential to the nation requesting them; to see that the requests are cleared with United States and United Kingdom officials in order to avoid duplication and obtain information regarding essentiality and quantities; and to ascertain if the supplies request-

ed can be furnished in the quantities and within the time required.

It is Canada's purpose that the vital flow of arms to the fighting fronts will not be diverted or obstructed by financial considerations. The United Nations pay for substantial quantities of war supplies which they obtain from Canada, and it is only the excess of supplies for which they cannot pay that is provided for by the Mutual Aid Act. Under the plan there will be no piling up of huge war debts by the sale of supplies for payment after the war or the institution of indefinite and uncertain post-war obligations.

In previous years Canada provided the United Kingdom with financial aid totaling more than \$1,400,000,000. The aid included the repayment in advance of maturity of Canadian government bonds held in the United Kingdom and the conversion of an accumulation of sterling balances into a loan which will be non-interest bearing for the duration of the war.

This year Canada is a direct party to a protocol setting forth

the munitions, war materials and essential supplies to be furnished to Russia by the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada during the year beginning July 1, 1943. Hitherto supplies going to Russia from Canada were included in the commitments made by the United Kingdom or in some cases by the United States.

Wheat shipments to Greece, begun a year ago as a gift from the Canadian people, totalled 645,151 bushels in August. Shipments so far have totalled 6,558,000 bushels.

## CONTROLS

WARTIME CONTROLS in Canada are administered chiefly by the following departments, each represented by a minister of the government, who is responsible to the people of Canada through Parliament:

The Wartime Industries Control Board, Department of Munitions and Supply, is responsible for the supply and allocation of all materials essential for war needs.

The Wartime Prices and Trade

Board, Department of Finance, has supreme authority in the field of price control, consumer rationing and essential civilian supply.

National Selective Service, Department of Labor, is responsible for the allocation of manpower to the armed forces, agriculture and essential industry. (*See separate section on Manpower*).

The National War Labor Board administers government regulations on wages control and also regulations on the cost-of-living bonus.

The Foreign Exchange Control Board, Department of Finance, has control over all financial transactions between residents of Canada and other countries.

When the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was made responsible in December, 1941, for the maintenance of the over-all price ceiling established to prevent inflation, the cost-of-living index showed a percentage advance of 14.9 above the pre-war level. The September, 1943, index after 21 months of price ceiling, showed a cost-of-living advance of only 3.1%.

To stabilize the cost of living, prices of certain food commodi-

ties have been lowered by the reduction of duties and taxes and the payment of subsidies.

Commitments to Great Britain, the needs of the armed forces, transportation difficulties and shipping losses have necessitated consumer rationing which ensures an equitable distribution of the necessities of living. Each Canadian is entitled to the following rations:

TEA.....	one and a third ounce weekly, or
COFFEE.....	five and a third ounces weekly. (The tea and coffee ration is not available to children under 12).
SUGAR.....	half a pound weekly (plus special seasonal allowance to housewives for canning).
BUTTER.....	half a pound weekly.
MEAT.....	one to two and a half pounds weekly according to type of meat.
JAM, JELLY, SYRUP, CANNED	
FRUIT, ETC..	two coupons a month, each good for from six to twenty fluid ounces or half a pound of sugar.
GASOLINE...	non-essential passenger cars—40 units a year; essential and commercial vehicles — ration tailored to meet individual needs. (Unit as at September, 1943—3 gallons).

Gasoline, under Dominion or-

der, and liquor and beer, under provincial orders, are the only commodities other than foods regularly rationed in Canada. However, short supplies of coal, fuel oil, rubber and some other products have necessitated certain restrictions in regard to them.

To help control volume of purchasing power, as well as production costs, both of which influence prices, wages and salaries in Canada were stabilized late in 1941. To adjust wages to war-time price levels, however, every employer, except in a few exempted classes, must pay a bonus to employees below the rank of foreman. This bonus varies with each point change in the adjusted cost-of-living index (August 1939 = 100) as announced every three months by the National War Labor Board. The bonus was increased July 2, 1942, when the adjusted index rose to 117.0. Since then there has not been a quarterly point change in the index. At July 2, 1943, the time for quarterly reckoning, the index was 117.9. At September 1 it had risen to 118.5, 1.5 points above the July 2, 1942, level. The next possible

date for quarterly revision of the bonus is October 2, for which the index standing probably will be announced early in November.

The bonus payment is as follows: 25c for each point rise in the cost of living for all adult

male employees and for all other employees employed at basic wage rates of \$25 or more a week; one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under 21 and women workers employed at basic wage rates of less than \$25 a week.



*Citation on the award of the British Empire Medal to Murray Emerson Dixon and John Lee Hotson, civilians of Centralia, Ontario.*

"While on night flying exercises an Anson aircraft crashed on a farm near the residence of Mr. M. E. Dixon. Mr. Dixon, together with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. L. Hotson, who were in bed at the time, on hearing the crash hurriedly dressed and rushed to the scene where they found the wreckage a blazing inferno. With great presence of mind they immersed themselves in an adjacent stream and with complete disregard to their personal safety entered the burning wreckage and with great difficulty extricated the pilot. Unfortunately, despite their heroic actions, the pilot subsequently succumbed to his burns. Both these civilians suffered burns due to the explosion of the gasoline tanks. Their presence of mind and courage were outstanding throughout."



# CANADA-U.S. CO-OPERATION

*"Because we have developed, in the two and a half years since Hyde Park, the machinery for economic co-operation, because we have acquired, as no other two nations in history have ever acquired, practical experience in international expediting of day-to-day business—for these reasons we can . . . meet these future problems squarely, frankly and out in the open."*

HON. RAY ATHERTON, *United States Minister to Canada.*



CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES for many years have been the world's notable examples of "friendly neighbors." Their peacetime friendliness was a firm foundation for their close war-time military, economic and industrial co-operation.

Since they became allies in war all branches of their armed forces have engaged in numerous joint operations, among them the recent offensive actions in Kiska, Sicily and Italy.

In the fields of defence, economics and war production, Canada and the United States have joined forces through the following committees:

- Permanent Joint Board on Defence
- Materials Co-ordinating Committee
- Joint Economic Committees
- Joint War Production Committee
- Joint Agricultural Committee
- Joint War Aid Committee

Canada is also a member of

the Combined Production and Resources Board with Great Britain and the United States.

The Canadian joint staff mission in Washington is represented when discussions there of the British-United States combined chiefs of staff directly concern Canada.

The United States War Production Board has an office in Ottawa, and the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply and Wartime Prices and Trade Board have representatives in Washington.

On August 17, 1940, at Ogdensburg, New York, Canada and the United States signed the agreement on which co-operation in defence is based.

Recommendations of the defence board have resulted in the construction of a chain of air bases between Edmonton and

Alaska and the Alaska Highway.

At Hyde Park, New York, on April 20, 1941, the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States agreed "as a general principle that in mobilizing the resources of this continent, each country should provide the other with the defence articles which it is best able to produce, and above all, produce quickly, and that production programs should be co-ordinated to this end."

According to what is known as the Hyde Park Declaration, termed "the Magna Carta of our wartime economic co-operation," the United States agreed to buy enough Canadian war goods to enable Canada to pay for essential U.S. war materials.

The contracts that the United States placed in Canada after Hyde Park not only took advantage of Canada's much earlier conversion to war production, but at the same time contributed to the elimination of Canada's urgent need for United States dollars required to meet the cost of war purchases in the United States.

Canada does not use lend-lease accommodation utilized by other United Nations.

Establishment of the Materials Co-ordinating Committee, was announced on May 1, 1941. Through sub-committees on forest products, copper, zinc and ferro-alloys, the movement of primary materials between the two countries is promoted, available supplies are increased and information exchanged on raw material stocks, production and consumption in the United States and Canada.

The United States War Production Board, in determining the allocation of critical war materials, has reviewed Canadian applications on the same basis that it passes on applications from United States domestic industry. Canada, for its part, has poured its gigantic resources of vital raw materials into the common pot.

The Joint Economic Committees were formed in June, 1941, to act in an advisory capacity to the governments at Ottawa and Washington on foreign exchange control, economic controls, price policies, tariffs and duties and post-war planning.

By joint management the foreign exchange situation between the two countries has been

maintained in a mutually advantageous position. No problem of exchange has been allowed to impede the maximum development of the two nations' war potential.

There has been no relaxation in foreign exchange control, which prevents Canadians from obtaining United States currency in Canada for pleasure travelling in the United States.

Those tariff and customs restrictions that normally might be expected to impede the free flow of war goods back and forth across the border have been reduced to a minimum for the duration of the war.

Formation of the Joint War Production Committee was announced November 5, 1941. The duty of this committee is to reduce duplication, arrange uniform specifications and quick exchange of supplies, break transportation bottlenecks and exchange information. Ten technical sub-committees carry out the work of the committee.

In an exchange of notes concluded on November 30, 1942, Canada and the United States expressed their desire to con-

tinue in the post-war world their wartime co-operation:

"Our governments have in large measure similar interests in post-war international economic policy. . . . They will seek to furnish to the world concrete evidence of the ways in which two neighboring countries that have a long experience of friendly relations . . . may promote by agreed action their mutual interests to the benefit of themselves and other countries."

The Joint Agricultural Committee was set up in March, 1943, to keep agricultural and food production and distribution in Canada and the United States under continuing review. This is to further such developments as may be desirable in reference to those phases of wartime agricultural and food programs that are of concern to both countries.

To co-ordinate policies of food production, and to supervise the preparation of information on Canada's food position, the government has set up the Food Requirements Committee, which works closely with the Combined Food Board of the United Kingdom and the United States. A Canadian representative participates as a full member on all that board's commodity sub-committees.

On August 22, 1943, during

the Quebec conference the Prime Minister and the President announced the formation of a joint war aid committee. This committee is to study problems that

arise out of operations of United States lend-lease and the Canadian mutual aid program and, where necessary, make recommendations to the proper authorities.



"Today the allied forces are winning battles because they have the armor—the guns and tanks and ships and planes. . .

"As the British, American, Canadian and other allied forces come to closer grips with Germany, the struggle will continue to increase in intensity and violence. The speed with which the war will be won will depend on the speed with which the factories and mines and forests of North America furnish the weapons and munitions of war. . .

"Our hardest battles are still in the future. . . I believe Canada's fifth year of war will demand more fortitude, greater efforts, heavier sacrifices than any we have yet faced. To be worthy of our fighting men, we must work more intensely, accept heavier burdens, co-operate more fully in a united effort."

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
*Prime Minister, in a broadcast on  
September 10, 1943, as Canada entered  
the fifth year of war.*



# CANADIAN MERCHANT SEAMEN



Certified to date in central registry, Ottawa	41,600
Merchant seamen's identification certificates issued (required by any seamen going outside Canada, including the United States).....	26,700
Merchant Navy badges issued (only to seamen who have been casualties of enemy actions or who have operated in "dangerous" waters for six months).....	3,607
Serving on vessels of Canadian registry listed as missing and presumed dead.....	660
Known to be prisoners of war.....	152
Claims paid by Department of Transport for loss of effects by Canadian merchant seamen due to enemy action.....	980
Dependents of Canadian merchant seamen being paid death pensions by the Canadian Pension Commission.....	615
Disability pensions being paid to Canadian merchant seamen by the Canadian Pension Commission.....	28
Persons benefiting by merchant seamen pensions (not including detention allowance for prisoners of war):	
Adults.....	402
Children.....	241
	—
	643

# SEPTEMBER HIGHLIGHTS



- Sept. 1. Prime Minister Churchill arrives in Washington for additional conferences with President Roosevelt after Quebec conference.
- Sept. 2. First day of rationed sale of jams, jellies, tinned fruit, etc.  
Munitions and Supply Department announces that auto tires, made of synthetic rubber imported from the United States, will be released for sale immediately under tire rationing regulations.
- Sept. 3. British Eighth Army, including Canadians, lands on Italian mainland.  
Announced that thousands of reinforcements for Canadian land, sea and air forces arrive in Britain.
- Sept. 4. Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports its cost-of-living index advanced from 118.8 on July 2 to 119.2 on August 2.  
Announced that Banting Institute has worked out a process adaptable to large-scale production of penicillin.
- Sept. 5. No allied casualties reported in initial landing on Italian mainland.
- Sept. 6. Value of Canadian exports reaches all time high of \$303,600,000 in July, Trade Minister MacKinnon announces.
- Sept. 7. Exchange of rationed food except among members of the same household—unless the foods are to be shared at a meal—is prohibited under a Prices Board order which tightens existing regulations.  
Fifth Victory loan for \$1,200,000,000 announced, campaign to open October 18.
- Sept. 8. Cost of Alaska highway set at \$115,000,000.
- Sept. 9. Expenditures on war construction and production in Canada since September 9, 1939, total \$6,500,000,000.  
\$1,000,000 housing program extensions announced to provide more living accommodation in Ottawa, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, Montreal, Quebec and adjacent municipalities.
- Sept. 10. Navy Minister Macdonald says negotiations are under way for acquisition of two six-inch-gun medium cruisers.
- Sept. 13. Reorganization of Canadian Army in Canada announced.  
Canadian casualties in Sicily to September 10 totalled 2,387.  
First class of air-borne troops to receive their complete training in Canada presented with paratroop wings and diplomas.
- Sept. 14. New and increased subsidies on dairy products announced.

# SEPTEMBER HIGHLIGHTS

*Continued*



- Sept. 15. Up to August 24, 9,275 men were moved to more essential employment under compulsory transfer orders.
- Sept. 16. Arrival in the United Kingdom of the first Canadian-built Lancaster bomber announced.
- Sept. 18. H.M.C.S. *Micmac*, destroyer of the Tribal class and largest warship ever built in Canada, launched at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Eleven other ships launched at other shipyards bring to 621 the number of vessels launched since the beginning of the war.  
R.C.A.F. deaths from all causes from beginning of war to September 3 numbered 5,629; 2,312 posted as missing, and 888 known to be prisoners or interned.
- Sept. 21. Selective Service regulations announced providing that male workers in "A" and "B" priority industries may not be released by their employers and may not give notice of separation without written permission of a Selective Service officer. This includes all male employees in the civil service.  
Announced that German mines had been laid in an attempt to block Halifax harbor in June. Minefield cleared in three days.
- Sept. 22. Announced that Canada will obtain six destroyers from Britain this year, two cruisers next year, and possibly aircraft carrying vessels as well.
- Sept. 23. Large contingent of reinforcements for Canadian armed forces arrives overseas.  
Amendments to National Selective Service mobilization regulations announced deferring coal handlers in cities of 50,000 or more population from compulsory military training.  
Fifty-two officers and men of the First Canadian Division receive awards for gallantry and meritorious service in Sicilian campaign.  
Retreaded tires with passenger type camelback may be purchased without tire ration permit for passenger cars.
- Sept. 25. Competent male university and college students of 18½ or older will be granted deferments from military training for one session only unless enrolled in essential courses.
- Sept. 27. Announced that molasses and honey rations to be doubled and coupon values of corn, maple, cane and blended syrup increased effective September 30.
- Sept. 28. Trading in wheat futures on Winnipeg Grain Exchange suspended.

*Issued by Wartime Information Board*

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OTTAWA  
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1943

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